

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day and probably to-mor-
row; moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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277,851 WOMEN ENROLL IN CITY FOR PRIMARIES

Slightly Less Than One-
third of New Voters Join
Political Parties.

LIVELY IN 20TH DISTRICT

Red Cross Drive, Draftmen Go-
ing Away and Jewish Sab-
bath Are Elements.

The result yesterday of the enrollment of women voters in this city in anticipation of the primary election next September as made up early this morning showed that 277,851 women enrolled. As by the figures of the last election there are 625,708 enrolled male voters in the city, the grand total of men and women enrolled voters is 903,559.

Brooklyn led all boroughs with 110,375 enrollments of women. Manhattan was next with 98,036. The Bronx third with 80,773, while Queens enrolled 28,343 and Richmond 5,239. The result roughly showed that a little less than one-third of the women in the city who might have enrolled as voters actually did so.

Just as more men vote at the regular than at the primary elections, so yesterday fewer women went to the balloting places than was expected at the next general election, which will decide issues of importance to them. What was peculiar about yesterday's registration was not that it was greater or less than had been expected, but that it was so thoroughly feminine.

During the early hours of the day the enrollment was light all through the State and in New York city particularly. The first three hours of the enrollment showed that in the city's 752 election districts about two women had registered in each. The normal registration of men would have been from 100 to 400 to a district, judging by past performances.

A Busy Saturday for Women.

The reasons for this seeming lack of eagerness to step right up to the polls began to filter into the enrollment places with the few women who took the trouble to go to them while the day was still young. They explained that from the housewife's standpoint Saturday was a busy day and that a lot of marketing and what not had to be done before one was free to go to a booth; that the Red Cross drive was on and a good many women busily concerned in it; that it was a day on which thousands of young men, in the inexorable rigor of the draft, were leaving their homes for army cantonments; also it looked like rain.

The enrollment booths were to open at 8 A. M. and close at 10 P. M., according to promise and the rules. The ones that opened on the dot, speaking generally, were ignored for several hours before the women began to struggle in. The ones which were a little tardy in opening for their desks for action were in the main the ones most sought by women anxious to write the first signature in their districts.

The women's art colony of Greenwich Village turned out in all its bawled strength to record itself as early as the polls. It enrolled mainly at 91 Sixth avenue, and by acclamation accepted Helen Phelps Stokes of 90 Grove street the distinction of being the first to put her name down. Miss Stokes gave her age as 32 years and her profession that of artist.

Miss Hay Registers Early.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party in this borough, was the first woman to enroll in her district, which is the Second election district of the Ninth Assembly district. The place was a furniture store at 507 Columbus avenue and the time four minutes after 8 A. M.

The women of the Riverside Drive election, where the kitchens have all the labor saving devices, were out early and in goodly numbers, and among the first of them to put her name down was Mrs. Morris Hillgitt, wife of the Socialist leader. The Hillgitts live at 214 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Hillgitt put her name under the Socialist emblem, of course.

Both in the Bronx and in those sections of Manhattan where there is a large infusion of foreign blood the enrolling was light all day. Brooklyn got away to a bad start, but like Manhattan recovered itself later in the day. And at the closing hours after dinner time the enrollment places were as busy as when the first voters came in to clear the last night before Christmas.

In Queens and Richmond the enrollment booths had been visited by most of the women of their neighborhoods by 8 o'clock in the evening.

Women political workers and leaders were active all day in the business of "getting out the vote," both in the popular boroughs and in the suburbs. In many districts Republican and Democratic women captains and workers were at it from sun up to bedtime.

Keen Rivalry in Twentieth.

There was especial activity among the women Democrats in the Twentieth assembly district of Manhattan, where two rival women's organizations participated in the work of inducing women Democrats to enroll.

In that district the rivalry had its origin in the Democratic Party and the Tammany leader, of Mrs. Kate Kelly instead of Mrs. Catherine McKusker. Now, as Mrs. McKusker had formed the first women's club in the district and started several months before any other woman had thought of the she felt herself entitled to the recognition which went elsewhere. Her lieutenant was even more than the district containing a woman more than 80 years old and stated the case frankly. Mrs. Kelly, however, declared after enrolling time last night that her faction had got out the strongest registration.

Socialist Party Would Curb Kaiser's Powers

LONDON, May 25.—A wireless despatch from Bern says that the German Socialist party has appointed a committee to draw up a revised party programme which will be submitted at the next Socialist Congress. It will make the following suggestions: Universal and equal suffrage to both sexes, parliamentary government, the revision of the constitution depriving the Emperor of the right to declare war, conclude peace or negotiate treaties, and conferring these rights on the Reichstag; abolition of secret diplomacy, an international tribunal with a view to disarmament, permanent Government control of the distribution of raw materials and the nationalization of merchant marine traffic on rivers, canals and lakes.

GREENHUT'S TO BE U. S. HOSPITAL

Twenty-three Acres of Floor
Space Will Be Used in Car-
ring for U. S. Soldiers.

FOR MEDICAL CASES ONLY

Plan Is to Make Big Building
a Clearing House for Stream
of Wounded.

The "Big Store" with its twenty-three acres of floor space is to be a great clearing house for wounded soldiers. The Army Medical Department, it was learned yesterday, has taken over the Greenhut building in Sixth avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and the work of clearing out the store fixtures to make room for hospital beds already is under way. There will be room for 3,000 invalids, more if the medical staff and nurses have living quarters elsewhere, which plan is favored.

Wounded and sick soldiers will be landed from France at Ellis Island. As soon as they are landed from their voyage they will be taken in specially designed motor boats to a pier in the Chelsea section.

Men to Be Well Attended.

In this hospital the men will have the services of New York's leading physicians and surgeons, who will verify the diagnosis of the doctors in the field, will prescribe treatment and will designate the type of base hospital or reconstruction hospital which they believe will do the most good for each patient. The patients then will be distributed to such institutions throughout the country when they are in shape to stand the trip.

The impression is that few surgical cases will come through the Sixth avenue hospital, but that it will be almost exclusively for the use of medical cases—men suffering from shell shock, other nervous disorders and from their voyage.

There is even a project, shadowy as yet, for making a connection between the Hudson tubes, which operate up Sixth avenue, and the Greenhut building.

Will Prevent Congestion.

The great task of the staff of the Greenhut building hospital (no better name for it has been chosen as yet) will be to prevent congestion, to keep the men moving rapidly enough to leave the room for the stream of newcomers.

The Greenhut building is six stories high and has an estimated 1,000,000 square feet of floor space. The ceilings are high and with the exception of supporting pillars this space is clear. There are plenty of windows and a great rotunda reaching from street level to roof. There are twenty-three elevators, thirteen double-deck cars, big enough to carry many stretchers or wheel beds.

Thus after twenty-two years of history as "The Big Store," the famous old structure put up by Siegel-Cooper Company will become the biggest clearing hospital.

TWO DIE IN AIRPLANE LOCKED IN COLLISION

Both Machines Fall From
Height of 250 Feet.

Waco, Tex., May 25.—Lieut. William B. Kuen of Wynndy, Pa., and Private William Miller Snyder of Pennsylvania were killed here to-day when their airplane and another machine were in collision at a height of about 800 feet. The two occupants of the other machine were uninjured.

The two airplanes were locked together by the impact of the collision. The machines descended slowly to a height of about 250 feet, when the aviators broke the lock and both machines fell headlong. The aviators in the other machine escaped without a scratch.

Lieut. Kuen was an instructor at Richfield and Private Snyder was a member of the 150th Aero Squadron. Kuen was twenty-seven years old and a graduate of Ohio State University.

WHEAT STILL PLENTIFUL.

Food Officials See No Need for Further Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Further restrictions on the use of wheat are believed by some officials of the Food Administration to be unnecessary. Food Administration figures to-day show that on May 4 there were 46,000,000 bushels of wheat on farms and 37,000,000 bushels in elevators. About 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, its equivalent in flour, is held by dealers.

The grain have asked that during March and July 16,000,000 bushels a month be shipped. This will leave an approximate balance of 57,000,000 bushels to meet domestic requirements until the new harvest, which officials believe will be sufficient if the people continue to eat substitutes as at present.

RED CROSS NOW OVER TOP HERE; ASK \$35,000,000

With Nation Over Quota,
New York Workers Set
a New Mark.

U. S. WANTS \$200,000,000

Total for City Now \$24,307,825—All Divisions Reach Minimum.

Care sat yesterday upon the brows of the men and women who are managing Greater New York's drive for \$25,000,000 for the second war fund of the American Red Cross. True, they were pretty near the top. Without exact figures—for the Chamber of Commerce luncheon omitted and there was an attempt to fix the grand total, nor will there be until the wind up dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night—it was estimated that somewhere near \$24,307,825 was the result so far.

But the news came over the wire from Washington that Uncle Sam had gone triumphantly over the top, that the country's minimum of \$100,000,000 had been reached and passed, and telegrams announcing subscriptions and subscriptions were pouring into headquarters so fast that the compilers were moved under, simply swamped.

National officials even expressed hope that the \$100,000,000 quota would be doubled by Monday at midnight.

The figures for the fourteen divisions, as announced from Washington, follow: Atlantic, including Greater New York, \$25,319,518; Central, \$10,405,000; Gulf, \$2,001,775; Lake, \$1,564,475; Mountain, \$1,587,550; New England, \$6,457,000; Northern, \$2,362,000; Northwestern, \$2,574,728; Pacific, \$4,139,519; Pennsylvania, \$6,047,055; Potomac, \$2,004,924; Southern, \$3,511,047; Southwestern, \$10,625,419; Foreign, \$900,000.

Urged to Continue Work.

Naturally Father Knickerbocker's civic pride is hurt. If the richest city in the country just completes its quota, while smaller and less known places double theirs, or at least go a good way beyond, it will not be pleasant. Wherefore Chairman William C. Breed of the drive sent out a clarion call to the workers here not to relax their efforts for one minute until the job is done.

"Two campaign days remain," he said, "and in a sense they are the best days of the campaign, for they offer to every one the opportunity to give with the knowledge that gifts now mean not only dollars, but the lives of our boys in the Red Cross, they mean a heavy blow to the enemy. New York is doing splendidly, but if I could speak to every worker my word would be, 'Don't relax! Remember that New York's quota of \$25,000,000 was reached as a minimum, and if this city does not furnish 25 per cent of the national total it will measure up in patriotism as it should.'"

The Atlantic division, which includes New Jersey, Connecticut and New York State outside of the greater city, announced a total of \$12,721,203 yesterday afternoon. All three States had gone over their quota. Sixty-one of the 219 chapters into which this division is cut up went splendidly over the top. Buffalo exceeded the sum set for it by \$1,100,000. Glenview hit \$1,500,000 beyond and Elizabeth, N. J., whose quota was \$75,000, reported \$107,801. The Chicago chapter, which has a quota of \$200,000, collected \$312,139, and New Haven, Conn., with the same quota, reported \$378,512.

An Honest Chauffeur.

New York derived great encouragement last night from the announcement that President Wilson's Red Cross proclamation, which with the President's autographed signature was conveyed from Washington by James R. Murphy of the alien property bureau to New York to be auctioned off for the fund, and which he kept somewhere between the Pennsylvania Station and the Calumet Hotel, had been found.

Louis D. Leonard of 591 Second avenue was the honest chauffeur who restored the proclamation. Mr. Murphy having left it in Leonard's taxi, in which he rode that night. The agitated Mr. Murphy, who has spent over a hundred dollars trying to locate it, pressed a reward on Leonard, or tried to, but the young man wouldn't take it. If he accepted money for restoring Red Cross drive property, he said, he'd feel that success would never attend any future drive of his taxi.

The proclamation was escorted by a detail of soldiers and sailors to the Ritz-Carlton, where it will rest under guard until the auction to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In accordance with Mr. Breed's call, house to house canvassing will go on briskly all to-day. Walter Stabler, chairman of the house to house committee, said that permission had been obtained

Continued on Ninth Page.

"Sun" Fund Tobacco Follows Old Glory

"THE SUN Tobacco Fund has followed us to the front line and we are all very grateful," writes Corporal Frank Sanborn, Company A, 104th Infantry, from Over There.

The catalogue of events designed to boost the fund is almost overflowing. Read of a few of them—and what some of the soldiers say of the smoke giving—on page 1, Section 2.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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MEXICO'S BREAK WITH CUBA MAY ENTANGLE U. S.

German Hand Is Seen in
Sudden Crisis in South-
ern Republics.

WARFARE TO BE AVOIDED

Cuban Officials Closed Line of
Communication to Cen-
tral Powers.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mexico's break in relations with Cuba, which is confirmed by the State Department here, has become a matter of deep concern to the United States Government. It bids fair to bring the United States to the brink of an unwelcome situation involving the Mexican, Cuban and American Governments, and possibly interruption of intercourse between the United States and Mexico.

Details are so far lacking, but the statement issued in Mexico city by Gen. Candido Aguilar, Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been read by diplomats with amusement. It contains an undoubted note of comedy, they say, in ascribing overfriendliness between the two Governments as the cause.

The official Mexican explanation is an entirely new departure in diplomacy. It is the first time that "fraternal sentiments of solidarity" are given as the reason for a diplomatic break. Of course the statement of Gen. Aguilar is not taken seriously here.

Steamship Travel Stopped.

The real reason for the break is believed in some diplomatic quarters to be due to the fact that the Cuban Government recently cut off steamship travel from Vera Cruz to Havana. The Compania Transatlantica Espanola, Steamships of this line used to run between Cadix and Vera Cruz via Havana. It is well known that checks and mail and gold and correspondence from Mexico to Germany reached Spain by this route.

Since the route from Vera Cruz to Havana was cancelled the steamships of the Compania Transatlantica Espanola had continued to ply between Havana and Cadix, and it has been necessary in case Mexicans wanted to send mail to Spain or Germany for it to be placed aboard the steamships at Havana.

It appears that efforts to get mail sent from Mexico to Europe have caused some trouble with the Cuban authorities. Secret service operatives are reported to have obtained possession of matter placed aboard a steamship at Havana and destined for Germany. This mail has not been given up, it is said, and one report is that it is now in the United States.

It seems also that there has been some trouble at Havana because of baggage belonging to Ysidro Fabela, Mexican Minister to Argentina. This baggage was stolen in some mysterious way on April 20. Fabela was about to embark on a steamship for South America. Later his baggage was returned, but it is said that certain papers were retained.

Supplies to Mexico Curtailed.

The cutting off of the Vera Cruz-Cadix route was due to the necessity of moving fuel. The United States naturally favored the move. The Cuban Government, in following out American and Entente wishes, has also curtailed supplies going to Mexico and other points, because of the general policy of maintaining absolute control of shipping in the Gulf of Mexico. Cuban sugar has been withheld from Mexico as a consequence.

Cuba is virtually an ally of the United States and under a protective wing of this Government. Officials here hesitate to say what the effect of action taken against Cuba by Mexico might be on the American Government. It is expected that Mexico now will proceed to make matters uncomfortable for Cuba by withholding Mexican petroleum and by prohibiting the exportation to Cuba of food supplies such as peas and beans, largely consumed in Cuba.

It is not believed that there is any immediate danger of the break in relations leading to war between Cuba and Mexico despite the fact that severance of diplomatic relations almost inevitably leads to war sooner or later. In this case the situation is extraordinary, it is explained, and it is believed that by careful handling open warfare between the two countries can be avoided.

AGUILAR DECLARES BREAK IS "FRIENDLY"

Mexican Minister Says Move
Is in Interest of Peace.

MEXICO CITY, May 25.—Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. This was learned officially yesterday afternoon by a report that the Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Havana and the Cuban Minister here had been recalled from their respective posts had been confirmed at the Foreign Office.

The Cuban Minister to Mexico, Dr. Enrique Garcia Erazo, has not yet arrived in Mexico city, having been appointed only recently. During the interval Dr. Luis Santamaria y Calvo has been acting as Charge. It was reported recently that he would leave for Cuba on a vacation and would return with the new Minister. The Mexican Charge at Havana is Alberto C. Franco.

The recall of the Mexican representative to Cuba and the suspending for an indefinite time of the sending of a new representative is explained officially as due to the fact that because of the war in which Cuba is involved that Government has been obliged to dictate measures that affect the interests of the Mexican Government in many instances. For this reason, it is declared, the making of representations that the Mexican representative would be forced to make to the Cuban Government would be useless and would restrict the lib-

Continued on Second Page.

NEW TAXATION MEASURE ASSURED; CONGRESS TO REMAIN IN SESSION; COMPROMISE PLANS ARE REJECTED

GERMANS FAIL TO START DRIVE

Change in Tactics Indicated in
Reports Appearing in
Enemy Press.

TIME IS AIDING ALLIES

Unity of Command and Su-
periority in Air Lessen
Danger of Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, May 25.—(Delayed.)—The fact that the Bethune sector is being bombarded constantly with gas shells and the reports of German activity at Hazebruck, near the western end of the ridges that guard the Flanders plain, there is still nothing to indicate the resumption of the German offensive.

Some interesting suggestions as to German strategy have appeared recently in German papers. The Frankfurter Gazette insists that the German campaign is "distinguished in every feature from the long continued battles of evil repute." This must be taken to mean that the German high command has deliberately rejected the idea on which the French and English tactics up to the spring of 1917 and the English tactics up to the autumn of that year proceeded, namely, that the opponent's line could be broken by a succession of pushes renewed over a long period.

Gen. Ludendorff theory that suddenness and surprise were vital elements in victory undoubtedly is the underlying principle of the present offensive. It is to be presumed that the resumption of the offensive will depend upon the decision of the German Staff that the time has arrived when these advantages may again be obtained.

Allies Gain Advantage.

The circumstances which enabled the Germans to profit in March by what was then considered to be the essential conditions for success are now greatly changed. The German high command, Unity of command now replaces the former divided command of the allied armies, insuring the free distribution of reserves and harmony of action. Allied superiority in the air and more settled weather lessen the possibility of the unexpected construction of the enemy, whose troops also do not now possess the same degree of perfected lateral communications directly behind the front, which enabled him to transfer men from one part to another more rapidly than the Allies could.

Under these changed conditions it is no longer probable that the German high command, still basing its strategy on the element of surprise and suddenness, may refuse to confine the renewal of the offensive to the old lines, that is, to an attempt to separate the British and French armies by reaching the Channel ports, isolating that portion of the British army that is holding the Ypres district.

Many Attacks Are Likely.

The alternative would be one or more attacks in force upon different sectors of the Allied front. Some military commentators suggest that if the Austrians are in condition to begin an offensive a German attack south of the Woeyre, at the junction of the American and French line, in connection with an Austrian thrust into western Italy, must not be left out of consideration.

Two remarks which have appeared in the German newspapers are suggestive of the locality for the possible resumption of attacks. One is: "It is no longer possible to put a ring around an enemy with an army of 1,000,000 men; a new Sedan can be attained only with regard to the rest of the world." The other is: "The aim of the German supreme command is to dissolve the entire battle line and to turn it into an improvised front, shaken at many points of vital importance so as to make the whole position ripe for storming."

The first quotation suggests an attempt to break off the Allied north of Lore to a thrust directed from Kemmel to the northwest toward Poperinghe, an attempt at which already has been made and although it failed disastrously the danger of its resumption is ever present. The second quotation would seem to refer to those parts of the original battle front which still remain unbroken, namely, the northern sector nearest the sea and that between Giverny and Arras.

Allies Can Afford Loss.

Attacks against the front sector already have been attempted against the Belians north of Ypres and against the British and French northwest of Kemmel. Either or both of these thrusts may be renewed in some form or other, but the Allies can afford to lose ground by Ypres if they can make the Germans pay high enough in loss of manpower.

Between Giverny and Arras, northeast of Arras, the Allies form the front face of a blunt salient. If the Germans attack here it probably will be by simultaneous convergent blows aimed from the southwest through Bethune, from the northwest in the neighborhood of Albert toward Doullens.

That the enemy's need of a real decision is now greater than ever is undeniable. Military critics who believe that Abbeville, west of Amiens, is still the principal German objective, argue that if they attack through Bethune toward Doullens it will be only because success in the direction of Amiens would

Continued on Third Page.

BRITISH FLIER DOWNS THREE FOE CRAFT IN FEW MINUTES

Spectacular and One Sided Battle Fought Over the
German Lines—Another Airman Sends One to
Earth After a Collision.

By FERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

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BRUSSELS, May 24 (delayed).—After a day of high wind rain began to fall over a great part of the battle front last night and still continues. It is a wild, stormy day, in which active operations on a large scale would be difficult, and none has taken place.

This break in the weather puts an end to the period of extreme activity in the air, which lasted for more than a week, and our aviators may be obliged to give the enemy a rest. While the German air men have been active in bombing, especially at night against hospitals and open towns far behind the battle area, their fighting planes have been growing more and more shy about meeting our fighters.

The allied fliers have had to go further afield over enemy territory to find antagonists, and the further the fighting is behind the German lines the greater are the risks to our men, who may be compelled to land from any small mechanical trouble. In spite of this, what ever may be its disadvantages, the further the area of fighting shifts to the eastward the stronger is our position over the battle area and the more undisturbed our working machines are left to their regular tasks of observation and photography. Never has the cooperation of the air force and the other branches of the army been more complete and brilliant than in this last week.

Along with many exploits in air fighting recently should be mentioned the feat of a British pilot who on May 19 shot down three enemy airplanes in rapid succession. It was a matter of minutes. A patrol of eleven of our airmen fell in with twenty enemy machines; it was in the battle which followed that our man got his three victories, the first going to his head and the second to his hands. The first burst of firing, the second breaking into flames at the next shot and the third immediately after going down vertically, nose first, in a crash to the ground. It was extraordinarily quick work and fine shooting.

In another single combat between a British airman and a German the two machines came into collision in the air so that the enemy actually rolled over the top of the British machine. When they had disentangled themselves, our man followed the German down and shot his machine to pieces.

U. S. MEN FIGHT HAND TO HAND

Lieut. Craddock and Others
Seriously Shot in Night
Charge in Picardy.

GRIT OF A WOUNDED MAN
Kills German He Finds Over
Him When He Recovers
Consciousness.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE,
May 24 (delayed).—An American aerial pursuit squadron is operating over the American sector northwest of Toul. It is permitted to announce. All the pilots whose air exploits have been recorded up to this time belong to this squadron, which has a special insignia. The squadron is flying in Nieuport chasing machines.

The first victories, in which the American squadron brought down two German machines, were gained the day after they took up flying on this sector. The occupants of the German machines were made prisoner.

Other machines, aside from those in this squadron, also are flying on the Toul front. The fact that an American squadron was there could not be mentioned previously because it was not desired that the Germans should know of the fact.

But after there have been so many fights at close range and two American machines have fallen it is believed certain that the enemy knows an American squadron is operating on this front. There is also the fact that Capt. James Norman Hall has fallen behind the German lines and been made a prisoner.

Downs German Airplane.
Lieut. Edward Buford, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., to-day was officially credited with shooting down a German airplane over St. Mihiel on May 22.

Buford while patrolling encountered two German pursuit planes. The fighting continued only a few minutes. Lieut. Buford attacking one of the German planes, which tried to lead him into a fire from the other. Suddenly Lieut. Buford looked overhead and saw two more Germans coming down from out of the clouds for him. He took a dive, all of the Germans diving at the same time, and when he came up he had one of the enemy planes in front of him. But his machine, firing with his machine gun, causing his adversary to disappear in a nose dive. Although he was sure he had hit the German, it was not until to-day that the victory was confirmed.

A few minutes later Lieut. Buford by maneuvering managed to get behind two of the remaining three machines and opened fire, but his machine gun jammed. As he was unable to use his weapon he started in a series of skillful dives and turns and was successful in shaking off the three enemy planes.

Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, has added an announcement was made to-day that it had been confirmed that the Lieutenant shot down a German biplane in the neighborhood of Thiaucourt on May 22. The fight took place 5,500 metres in the air.

Gets on Enemy's Tail.

With another pilot Lieut. Rickenbacher engaged in a long fight with two enemy machines. Rickenbacher finally got on the tail of one machine and fired more than a score of shots at short range. The enemy machine went into a spinning nose dive, but it was uncertain whether it hit the ground, as the Lieutenant was not credited with a victory at the time. To-day positive confirmation that the machine crashed to the ground was obtained.

No confirmation is obtainable concerning the German report that three American airplanes have been shot down in the Lys region.

President Urged November Sitting, With Legisla- tion Outlined Ahead.

DEMOCRATS WORRIED

Fear Effect Increased Taxa-
tion Will Have on Fall
Elections.

WHITE HOUSE WILL AID

Chief Executive Will Issue
Statement Telling Why
Levies Must Be Made.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—Revenue legisla-
tion at this session of Congress was made certain to-day when Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee declined to enter an agreement which was suggested by President Wilson to return for an extra session of Congress in November, pass a bill by February 1 and outline at this time the fundamental provisions of the coming legislation.

With the collapse of the plans for delay vigorously urged upon the President by Chairman Simmons of the Senate committee and Democratic leaders in both branches of Congress, Chairman Simmons issued a statement to-night expressing his regret over the failure of the negotiations for postponed legislation.

There is nothing more for me to say," said Mr. Kitchin. "Apparently it is all over, and while I might say something I guess I had better not. Let Senator Simmons make the announcement."

Senator Gallinger (N. H.) speaking for his party in the Senate made this statement:

"Republican Senators recognize that additional revenues will be necessary in the near future, and for that reason they are opposed to the consideration of legislation whenever the majority think it is wise to do so, and they are ready to cooperate to secure the passage of a revenue bill without unnecessary delay."

Shifts Responsibility.
The carefully worded statement of the minority Senate leader "passes the buck" to the party in power and informs it that the Republicans are ready to take up a bill at any time.

The compromise suggestion made at informal meetings of the Finance and Ways and Means committees to-day was evolved at the conference between the President and Senator Simmons last evening and discussed by the President and Senator Simmons over the telephone this morning. There was little trouble about an agreement among Democrats and Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee finally balked on the final compromise proposed by the President, who has backed Secretary McAdoo's demand for a bill throughout the week of negotiations between Congress and the Administration.

Several Republicans were not willing to promise passage of a bill by a definite date following convening of an extra session. Neither were they prepared to agree in advance to the fundamentals of such a bill or "its general principles" as expressed by Senator Simmons